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Although this book contains matter from all regions of the globe, it is strongest and most valuable when it deals with the fisherland *par excellence*, Brittany, where the author is always at home, and, naturally enough, it hardly does justice to the aborigines of America.

Alexander F. Chamberlain.

OVER THE GREAT NAVAJO TRAIL. By CARL EICKEMEYER. Illustrated with photographs taken by the author. New York. 1900. Pp. 270.

The author, who has previously published "Among the Pueblo Indians," and is a member of the American Folk-Lore Society, offers here a pleasing illustrated account of his journey over the Great Navajo Trail from Santa Fé westward to the Navajo Reservation in the northwestern corner of New Mexico and the northeastern part of Arizona, and his experiences among a people more or less "unaffected by the influences of civilization or by contact with white settlers." The peak of El Cabezón, in the broad valley of the Puerco, is, according to Navajo legend, — the tale can be read in full in the works of Dr. Washington Matthews, — the head of the giant Yeitso, whom the Twins slew, with the help of the Sun. At San Mateo are to be found the famous Penitentes of the Franciscan order, whose self-torture on Good Friday is worthy of the Red Man himself. Among the interesting characters met by the author was Que-su-la, chief of the Hualapi Indians of northern Arizona, who passed through Gallup, a little American town close to Navajo land. At page 129 is an account of *koon-kan*, "a game of cards the Indian has learned from his Mexican neighbors," and at pages 149-153 some remarks about the baby Navajo, who, "figuratively speaking, is born in the saddle," so early does his acquaintance with the horse begin. The author lavishes compliments on the Navajo maidens, "comely, well-built girls, strong as oxen, and graceful as fawns" (p. 163). About the mountains and their origin the Navajos have many legends. Concerning the Dsillí-che, or Black Mountains, the author was informed by an old medicine-man that "it will take four days to tell all about them" (p. 172). A Navajo mother would not sell the bead-necklace on her baby "lest Chindee [the devil] should run off with it" (p. 206). Brief notes on marriage, basket-making, blanket-weaving, death, medicine, etc., are given by the author. The Navajo silversmith, we learn, "turns out ornaments that for ingenuity of design and skill in workmanship are not rivalled by his civilized contemporary" (p. 220). Again, at page 240, Mr. Eickemeyer notes the happiness of child life among the Navajos. The volume closes with a plea for just and advantageous treatment of these Indians and a protest against "civilizing them out of existence."

Alexander F. Chamberlain.

THE ETHNO-BOTANY OF THE COAHUILLA INDIANS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. By DAVID PRESCOTT BARROWS. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1900. Pp. 82.

This is a Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago. After a brief